

# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XX. No. 44

EMPRESS. ALTA. THURSDAY, Mar. 30th, 1933

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.



## St. Mary the Virgin (Anglican Church)

11 a.m., Mass and Sermon.  
8 p.m. Evensong and Sermon  
at the home of Mr. John Row-  
les.

Rev J. P. Horne.

## Pooling Railway

### Passenger Service

Montreal, Que., March 20.—  
The Can. National and Canad-  
ian Pacific Railways have  
agreed, in principle, to pooling  
of competitive passenger serv-  
ice wherever possible. Detailed  
arrangements for making the  
pool effective East and West,  
will take some time to com-  
plete, but in order to effect im-  
mediate economies, the two  
companies have arranged for a  
partial pooling of passenger  
service between Montreal-Tor-  
onto and the pooling of all pas-  
senger service Ottawa-Toronto;  
these consolidations will be ef-  
fective on Sunday, April 2nd. An  
economy of well over half-a-  
million dollars a year will re-  
sult from these initial develop-  
ments in the pooling arrange-  
ments.

The pooling arrangement is  
an extension of the continued  
reduction in passenger service  
to meet the decline in passeng-  
er traffic. It is felt that the

## NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that in ac-  
cordance with the provisions of The  
Water Resources Act, the undersigned  
have filed the necessary application and  
plans required by Section 11 of the said  
Act, in the Water Resources Office, at  
Edmonton, Alberta.

The applicants apply for the right to  
divert water from footcreeks, coulees on the  
N.W. ¼ of sec. 7, to 22, rge. 5, west of  
the fourth meridian, for irrigation pur-  
poses, and for the right to construct the  
necessary works, as shown by the applica-  
tion and plans filed, to enable the  
water so diverted to be used for the said  
irrigation purposes on the N.W. ¼ and  
S. ¼ of Sec. 7, tp. 22, range 6, west of  
the fourth meridian.

Dated at Empress, Alberta, this 20th  
day of March, 1933.

THOMAS MCCARTHY,  
HENRY EDGAR,  
Applicants.

We announce the Dates of our

## Spring One-Cent Sale

APRIL 5, 6, 7 and 8

## EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading specialties. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest  
possible notice.

## The Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

(Licensed and Bonded with the Board of Grain Commissioners)

**Consult Our Agent at Your  
Shipping Point Concerning  
Your Grain Handling  
and Marketing  
Problems**

### Bankers

Royal Bank of Canada Bank of Toronto  
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bank of Montreal

## Shower for Mrs. C. Leach

A miscellaneous shower was  
held in the Sunday School room  
of the United Church on Tues-  
day evening, in honor of Mrs.  
Clinton Leach. A large num-  
ber of friends were present and  
the bride was the recipient of  
many useful and lovely gifts.  
The evening was spent in con-  
tests and games, and a very  
nice lunch was served by the  
G. G. T. girls. The "Excess" girls  
joined with their many friends  
in wishing the young couple a  
long and happy married life.

## Those Who Roll Their

### Own Will Pay Tax

Ottawa, March 23.—The sign-  
ette smoker who rolls his own  
will contribute to the treasury  
under the budget provisions  
to the extent of two cents for  
each package of 100 papers or  
less, and at the rate of 10 cents  
per 100 for cigarettes "Bills".

This tax will not apply on pa-  
pers and filters used by cigarette  
manufacturers.

## All Cheques To Have

### Three Cent Stamp Affixed

Ottawa, March 22.—No longer  
will bank clerks be annoyed by  
cheque writers querying them as  
to how large a cheque must  
be to require a stamp. Under  
Monday's budget provisions all  
cheques, no matter how small,  
must have at least a three cent  
excise stamp affixed. The only  
exception is in the case of  
cheques issued by butchers and  
those factories to producers of  
milk and cream.

## Ten Per Cent Tax

### On Tilet Articles

Ottawa, March 23.—Keeping  
sweet, clean and beautiful will  
cost more in Canada now. The  
new budget places a 10 per cent  
excise tax on all articles, mat-  
erials and preparations, "com-  
service will provide ample fac-  
ilities for all present require-  
ments.

## Empress Hockey Club Financial Report

Receipts—	
Dance .....	23.50
Hockey game, Leader vs. Empress .....	11.10
Hockey game, 1st cup play-off .....	15.80
Hockey game, 2nd cup play-off .....	28.85
Watch raffle .....	25.90
Hockey game, Leader vs. Sibbald .....	37.65
Hockey game, Empress vs. Valley .....	9.45
Hockey game, Empress vs. Mendham .....	5.55
Dance .....	3.00
Paid by players for hock- ey sweaters .....	13.60
Total .....	\$171.10

Expenditures—	
Restaurant expenses—Leader team .....	5.00
Ditto Mendham team .....	5.75
Ditto Acadia Valley team .....	4.55
Cheque to Dominion Cafe .....	11.50

Rink expenses—lights for Leader game .....	1.00
Wiring rink, J. Campbell .....	5.00
Bulbs, N. D. Storey .....	11.65
Bulbs, sockets and pucks to J. Honkey .....	0.85
To Dr. McNeill for lights 175 .....	7.00
Geo. Turner for water .....	1.00
Hotel expenses—room for Leader game .....	10.50
Boom A. Valley team .....	2.00
Hockey equipment—F. G. Sandereck, dozen sweaters .....	46.75
Dozen pair socks .....	1.00
Wrist watch .....	1.50
Watch bracelet .....	2.50

Travelling expenses—	
Central Garage, gas, oil Storage Garage, gas, oil .....	50.20
Truck, N. D. Storey .....	1.90
Sibbald Leader game: Sib- bald, 900, Leader, 500 .....	2.45
Valley expenses, last cup play-off .....	6.00
Truck to Leader .....	14.00
	2.00
	5.00
	31.35

Miscellaneous expenses—	
Turnament, Jan. 14, tickets Prize money .....	20
Record Serll, J. Turner Telephone, L. Guther .....	450
" W. Storey .....	10
" Club .....	75
W. H. Brindle, ribbon .....	85
Floor wax .....	20
Emp. Loe, Yards, lumber Bank charges, Jan. Feb. .....	65
and March .....	75
Pictures of hockey club .....	150
	2.95

Grand Total .....	13.80
	171.10

Signed, W. Pawlak, Secretary  
R. McCallum, Treas.

The Hockey Club take this  
opportunity to thank everyone  
who has made it possible for  
the Club to operate successfully  
this season. Special thanks is  
due to Dr. A. K. McNeill for his  
assistance to the players as well  
as to the club.

A B & B gang is now work-  
ing on the C.P.R. bridge at the  
Forks.

monly or commercially known  
as toilet articles," for use in  
connection with care of the  
human body whether for "clean-  
singing, deodorizing, beautify-  
ing, preserving or restoring."

## See Coal Possibilities Mid-West Saskatchewan

Regina, Sask., March 24.—  
In the hope of discovering a  
bituminous coal field in middle  
western Saskatchewan, appli-  
cation has been made to the Sas-  
katchewan department of min-  
es for a lease in the Tramping  
Lake area, by Barnes and Cam-  
pbell, of Dordland.  
This area, which is north of  
Kerchert, and forms a half-  
circle with a portion of the  
Alberta-Saskatchewan bound-  
ary as the diameter, has already  
been prospected to a certain ex-  
tent by Professor F. H. Ed-  
wards, of the geology depart-  
ment of the University of Sas-  
katchewan, and some samples  
of coal have been found.  
This area has been chartered  
for some years by the Domin-  
ion government as being within  
the area showing geological  
possibilities for the discovery of  
coal.

## At Ottawa

On March 21st, with every  
member in his place and the  
Galleries crowded, Mr. Rhodes  
delivered the annual Budget  
address. The Press men were  
all present and the wires soon  
carried important announce-  
ments to all parts of Canada.  
The Minister pointed out that a  
world financial storm of un-  
precedented severity was still  
in progress and he hoped that  
the world economic and Mon-  
etary Conference that should be  
held soon would solve some of  
the problems.

Trade is at a low ebb so re-  
venues had fallen and the ac-  
counts showed a deficit of 156  
million dollars, which amount  
must be added to the national  
debt. The unmaturing bonds  
are as follows:

Payable in Canada, 2,013 million Payable in Canada .....	91
and New York .....	300
Payable New York .....	310
Payable in London .....	310
Total .....	\$2,714

New taxes will be imposed  
with the hope that the deficit  
next year will not be so large.  
The Sales tax will remain at  
6 per cent, but several food  
products now exempt will come  
under this Act. A special tax  
at 20 per lb. will be levied on  
all sugar whether levied from  
the home-grown beets or whe-  
ther imported as cane or as  
refined sugar. We, who are in-  
terested in encouraging the  
growth of Sugar Beet factor-  
ies, had hoped that a rebate

## United Church

Empress:  
Church School, 2:00 p.m.  
Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.  
Subject: "Job."  
We invite you to worship  
with us.  
Rev. Geo. A. Shields,  
Minister.

would be given on sugar made  
from home-grown beets. We  
still hope that the Prime Min-  
ister will change this item to  
save the irrigated districts.

Except cream cheques, all  
cheques even those for less than  
\$5.00 must now have a stamp  
of 2 cts. or more. The Income  
tax is to be increased. A salary  
of \$3,000 will now pay \$80.00,  
and of \$4,000 will pay 120.00, one  
of \$10,000 will pay \$540 and the  
man who makes one million  
dollars a year will pay \$527.51.

This is, of course, only the Dom-  
inion Government tax, does not  
refer to the Alberta Income  
tax. A special tax of 10 p.c.  
will be added to all cosmetics  
and toilet preparations, 5 p.c. to  
automobile tires and tubes  
whether made here or imported.  
Cigarette paper, matches,  
nail and soap also will have a  
new tax.

An Agricultural Stabilization  
fund will be established by  
the Government. From it there  
will be paid to exporters to the  
British market the difference  
between what is actually ob-  
tained for the pound sterling  
when brought back to Canada  
and 3.60. It applies only to  
meat, poultry, fresh fish, canned  
fish, tobacco, cheese, milk pro-  
ducts, canned fruits, canned  
vegetables, maple products,  
eggs and honey. This is a bon-  
us of from 60 to 80 cts for

## Catholic Church

Empress—Sunday, April 2nd;  
there will be no Mass.  
Tide Lake — Sunday, April  
2nd; there will be Mass at 11.00  
a.m.  
Empress.—Sunday, April 9th,  
Palm Sunday, Mass will be at  
10.30 a.m.  
Cleveland—Sunday, April 9th,  
Palm Sunday, 4.00 p.m., "Way  
of the Cross" and sermon on  
the Passion of our Lord.  
Cleveland — Maundy Thurs-  
day, Mass at 8.00 a.m.  
Cleveland—Good Friday, at  
8.00 a.m., Mass of the Pre-Sancti-  
fied.

Empress — Holy Saturday,  
Blessing of the Easter water,  
and High Mass beginning at  
7.30 a.m.  
Empress — Easter Sunday,  
High Mass at 9.30 a.m.  
Cleveland — Easter Sunday,  
High Mass at 11.15 a.m.  
Father Sullivan.

every 4.00 worth sold in the  
British market. We are pro-  
testing because wheat, butter  
and other farm products have  
been left out.

War pensioners who are em-  
ployed by the Government and  
who receive the salary of the  
position will not receive the  
pension while so employed.  
When full salary is not paid  
the pension must not exceed  
the difference between the pen-  
sion received and the salary for  
the office. If the pension is  
greater than the salary, the  
pensioner shall elect whether  
to retain the pension and retire  
or to retain the position and  
give up the pension.

W. F. Gershaw

Mrs. Wm. Leach won the  
prize at the Mayfield dance,  
last Friday.

## Just To Remind You!

Many Alberta farmers still have  
Quantities of Grain which they plan to dispose of  
either before or after seeding.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS invite such farm-  
ers to patronize the facilities of this Alberta Co-operative  
Elevator organization.

See the Pool elevator agent.

## ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

## JOB PRINTING

Visiting Cards, Business Cards  
Letterheads, Statements, Envel-  
opes, Posters, Auction Sale Post-  
ers and Commercial Printing.

Give your next order  
to the local printers.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS



## Excels in Quality and Flavour

# "MILBURN'S TEA"

"Fresh from the Gardens"

### A Scheme To Raise Prices.

The tremendous decline in prices of all primary products in Canada, in common with similar declines throughout the world; the huge accumulation of unsettled war and other debts; the unparalleled restrictions imposed by nearly all nations upon imports from other nations; the break-down of the gold standard and the resultant upsetting of exchange rates between countries; the stupendous number of unemployed throughout the world, and the loss or purchasing power by practically everybody as a result of these economic disasters and disabilities have led to making of all kinds of proposals designed to remedy, either temporarily or permanently, the situation in which mankind is now floundering.

Many of the suggestions advanced are hopelessly impracticable; some utterly fantastic; and not a few of the so-called remedies would only serve to intensify the disease rather than ameliorate or cure it. Unfortunately, the distress occasioned by the present world economic situation is so great, and people are so much at a loss in seeing any way out of their difficulties, or an early solution to their problems, that thousands of them are in a state of mind where they are prepared to grasp at any straw, and, the more alluring the promises made in support of any given scheme, the greater the danger of people "falling for" something which later on they would bitterly regret. Included in the suggestions being advanced are numerous forms of "inflation" of money. Some advocate the printing by the Government of (ten even hundreds of millions of paper money without any reserve of any kind against them. Other schemes propose steps be taken for issuing the Canadian dollar to a party with the British pound sterling. In words of communitarian the issue of local scrip is strongly supported as a means of putting more money into circulation, speeding up business and the payment of debts, and as a means of raising prices of primary products. Some extremists advocate the repudiation of existing debt.

Despite the difficulty of their present situation, we believe the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people do not look upon repudiation of debt with favor; rather that they are willing to pay their debts and are anxious to do so, and only want to be placed in a position where they can pay. They feel they can pay their debts in the future, as they did in the past, if they could only obtain a fair price for their products above the cost of production, or steady work at a fair wage.

Because we are convinced such is the attitude of the average man, we are interested in the plan of Colin H. Burnell, past president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, who recently outlined to the press, the Burnell proposal which he calls the Collective Produce Clearing Association, and, in brief, his plan is this:

A farmer producer brings, say a case of cream to a dairy for which he receives a cash ticket for 50 cents. Instead of cashing this ticket, he takes it to the Collective Produce Clearing Association and exchanges it for a Bond of \$1.00. He buys a C.P.C.A. 4-cent stamp which he affixes to the Bond, endorses the name on the back, and then turns it in the same as a one dollar bill on any purchase he may make. The merchant to whom he pays it then adds another 4-cent C.P.C.A. stamp, endorses the Bond off turn, and pays it to someone else, who follows the same procedure, until the Bond has fourteen 4-cent stamps, or the equivalent in cash, at which time the Bond will cash itself and charge it against the account of the Collective Produce Clearing Association.

What has happened is this: The farmer producer received 50 cents, instead of 50 cents, for his can of cream. His purchasing power was nearly doubled. Each of the other thirteen people who received the Bond and added a 4-cent stamp actually gave a 4 per cent. discount on the price of their goods or services. The C.P.C.A. got the original 50-cent cash ticket from the farmer and the 56 cents paid for it for stamps, or \$1.06, consequently its account at the bank was good for \$1.06 when the Bond was finally presented for payment.

Unquestionably, this is a form of inflation, but there was 50 per cent. cash back of every Bond issued. The 4 cents paid by each handler of the Bond some may argue was in the nature of a sales tax. May it not be even more fairly be called a 4 per cent. discount? And who in these days would not willingly grant a 4 per cent. discount? The merchant to whom he pays it practically doubled it. As fast as these Produce Bonds were turned over fourteen times, and then cashed, one dollar of money would be placed in general circulation instead of only fifty cents had the farmer cashed his original cream check.

As Mr. Burnell points out, farm produce would flow to market as usual without interfering with prices which are set on an export basis. It would, he further adds, still allow of feeding the unemployed cheery, but many of these would be absorbed by the greater volume of business which would result.

It is not argued that the scheme is perfect, nor that it is a permanent solution of existing difficulties. It is admitted that it may be considered somewhat cumbersome, but, so, too, is the present situation. There may be other schemes, but Mr. Burnell's plan certainly overcomes many of the objections properly advanced against the usual issue of scrip plan.

One seeming weakness does suggest itself, but it is a detail and does not affect the principle of the scheme. That is, whether the margin of six cents on the dollar, which is all the profit the C.P.C.A. would receive, would be sufficient to cover the costs of operation, including printing of Bonds, stamps, distribution of same to all centres, and the handling that an agent of the C.P.C.A. in each country town which it is proposed should be done. However, if a 4-cent stamp on each turnover of a \$1.00 Bond was not sufficient for the purpose, a 5-cent stamp, or a 3 per cent. discount instead of four, would, it would prove more than sufficient.

Mr. Burnell's plan is certainly deserving of further consideration and study by farmers, merchants, and, in fact, everybody because one and all are anxious to find some relief, even of a temporary character, from the impasse into which all have been brought by the economic disaster of the war.

London has a new "Black Hand." Commodity prices in Finland are increasing. There are 701.3 persons per square mile in England.

### Was So Short of Breath Could Not Lie Down to Sleep

Mr. P. J. Cheroft, Shoreham, B.C., writes: "I have been so troubled with shortness of breath and attacks of heart palpitations, that I could not lie down to sleep."

"I could not do any hard work, or climb the stairs, and had nervous and trembling feelings, and became very weak."

"I tried all kinds of medicine, but could get no relief, until after I had taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since then I have felt better in every way."

For full list of drug and general stores, put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

**MILBURN'S  
HEART  
NERVE PILLS**

### Abolition Of Poverty

American Inventor Has Cheery Word For The Future

W. F. Ogburn, who is Director of the Research Committee of Social Trends which has been set up by the United States Government, has a cheery word for the future. He sees ahead, when the clouds have rolled away, that strides will be made towards the abolition of poverty. There are four factors, he thinks that determine the standard of living—population, natural resources, technology and economic organization.

"If the population is kept small," he argues, "that will be a great help in raising the standard of living. The nation will plan the utilization of its oil, coal and other natural resources, eliminating the prodigious wastes of present-day organization, natural resources will be abundant for many years to come, and rising costs may be postponed."

"New inventions and new machines will be a great aid to raising the standard of living, the technocrats to the contrary notwithstanding, although they do for a time take away from many men. Advancing technology will do far more to give us all more of the good things of life than any redistribution of wealth. The greatest difficulty to be overcome in raising the level of life is the economic organization, which is so terribly venous, but which is in no way in danger of collapse, unless there is another big war or a revolution."—Winning Free Press.

### Polarograph Is New Device

Instrument Has Been Perfected Which Analyzes Any Substance

The polarograph, a new instrument for chemical analysis of substance, liquid or solid, which, by the mere crossing of an electric current, automatically registers on a paper in four or five minutes both the kind and the amount of chemical substances present, was described at New York by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Among the many uses of the new instrument, it was explained, is an almost instantaneous analysis of the contents and quality of all alcoholic liquors, which at present takes considerable time and expense. By the pressing of the button the polarograph will at once draw full-size curves on the paper which will tell exactly the kind of alcohol the liquor contains as well as the percentage.

### Mongolian-Japanese Dictionary Completed

Is First Of Its Kind and Contains 2,000 Pages

After 10 years of work, Major Kenji Shimomura of the Japanese War Office has completed a Mongolian-Japanese dictionary, the first of its kind, which will be published shortly by the army. It is a book of 2,000 pages.

The army long has given close attention to the study of foreign languages and has in its language school experts on nearly all tongues. Major Shimomura has specialized in Mongolian, Chinese dialects, Manchu, Tibetan. He had to design special type to reproduce the intricate Mongol characters appearing in his dictionary.

### The Next Metal Age

Aluminum Will Be Widely Used Says American Professor

Civilization's next metal age will be that of aluminum. Prof. Colin G. Fink tells the American Institute of Electrical Engineers radical changes will come to the basic industries in 10 years through applying electricity to chemical processes. Aluminum is a chief product. Aluminum trains will roll along at 100 miles an hour; aluminum steamships will rip across the Atlantic; aluminum airplanes will drop weight and gather speed; skyscrapers will revolutionize with aluminum floors and glass walls. This is big news. It ought even to tickle technocracy out of its hopelessness.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Small Wonder

A press despatch from Galt, Ontario, states that twenty guests at a Burns banquet were made ill by homemade sorrel. There was some at a Burns banquet! Shades of the immortal poet! No wonder the guests were ill.

### "Fruit" Hardly Right

The St. Thomas Times-Journal describes Canadian-made red liver oil as "one of the fruits of the Imperial Conference." This Colony can only say that anyone who thinks red liver oil is a fruit should have taken it as a punishment says the Toronto Star.

W. N. U. 1933

### Keep fit!

Headache, heart-  
ness, depression—  
banish them all  
by keeping your  
system clean  
Take Eno every  
morning.

TAKE  
**ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT**

### Colloidal Fuel Is New

Canadian Coal Can Be Used For It Says Ottawa Engineer

Of great interest to Canadian coal producers is the announcement of William Burnip, prominent Ottawa engineer, that Canadian coal may be used as the basis of a newly invented coal-colloidal fuel. A friend of Mr. Burnip, Stephen L. Wyndham, is the inventor, and Mr. Burnip, who was recently in Cardiff, Wales, has seen the invention demonstrated.

It has been a dream for years to invent a fuel by mixing coal with oil and getting a fluid mixture in which the coal would not settle down to the bottom. Mr. Burnip announced the invention has succeeded in producing samples of colloidal fuel—a combination of coal and oil in stable mixtures varying from 60 per cent. coal and 40 per cent. oil to 80 per cent. coal and 20 per cent. oil. In his announcement Mr. Burnip says the intriguing feature to Canada is that the fuel will be cheaper than oil and can be produced from Canadian coal. Even the oil used in the mixture, he says, can be replaced by coal tar and oil derived from the distillation of coal. He points out the use in power plants requiring intense heat with flexibility of oil fuel.

"The value to the Canadian coal industry should be very marked," he says in stating the fuel could be used for oil-burning furnaces in the home. In reporting the result of the various tests he witnessed recently before the South Wales Institute of Engineers, of which he is a member, he adds: "No one was prepared to witness the intense white glare given out by the burning colloidal fuel, against which the flame from the best quality fuel oil appeared yellow and smoky both burnt under exactly the same conditions."

Previous experiments have failed because the coal has sunk to the bottom of the mixture. Wyndham has added what is called a "stabilizer." During the process of mixing, each bit of coal, ground to a fine dust, became coated with a film of stabilizer, which adheres to it even at high temperature. The result is even coal particles do not immediately sink to the bottom and the product looks like vaseline when cold and flows like coal oil when about 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Its density results in a fuel built to hold 500 tons of fuel oil accommodating 60 tons of colloidal fuel. Mr. Burnip says the fuel was thoroughly aroused recently when the Cunard steamship line used some colloidal fuel in one of their steamships on a voyage with distinct success. Something attempted in the way of a liquid fuel, using present coal field products, has caused interest for years.

The lawyer looked up as his friend dashed into the office. "Hello, what's up?" he said. "Friend of mine's just been run in for stealing whisky," explained the other. "Well, you take the case?" "Sure—if it's going cheap," was the reply.

### The Doctor's Trade Mark

Doctors in Berlin may now carry an extra lamp on their cars. This shows a red cross on a green background, and is for use only on occasions of urgency, when the policemen will let them through traffic as quickly as possible.

### SOURD ON THE WORLD?—THAT'S LIVER

Wake up your Liver

Many people who feel some sluggish and tired, and who are unable to take the full advantage of the fruits of the Imperial Conference, are suffering from a liver complaint. This Colony can only say that anyone who thinks red liver oil is a fruit should have taken it as a punishment says the Toronto Star.

### The Instinct Of Birds

Is Just Acute Sense Of Sight and Hearing

The mystery of how migrating birds find their way unerringly to their destination will probably be dispelled by further field observations, it is predicted.

Repeated observations of the behaviour of migrating birds have convinced Prof. Patten of Sheffield University, that they are not guided by any "special" sense, but that they find their way by watching their surroundings and by profiting from experience.

"Birds possess an 'eye-brain,'" he says. "Their sense of vision is extraordinarily acute and by no means indiscriminating. It seems unreasonable to brush aside the idea that migrants may obtain guidance by taking stock of landmarks. Furthermore, the sense of hearing can play a part. The wash of the waves is a reminder to hug the coast—the guide-line of primary importance. The course of great rivers are followed by overland migrants."

"Birds band together for the trip, thus giving the untravelled bird an opportunity to be guided over the route by adults who have already been over the ground."

"To think that migrating birds often go astray, and, arriving at unaccustomed haunts are classified as rare and accidental vagrants. When the gloom deepens the voyagers become sorely handicapped, while a dense and prolonged fog will put the brakes effectually on migration."

### Fewer Sea Fish Caught

Fishermen Curtailed Efforts Last Year Because Market Was Poor

Excellent reasons for eating Canadian fish are that fish are nourishing and health-making foods, and that Canadian fish are unequaled in quality. We call attention to these facts in the hope that people will eat more fish, and in that way, assist the fishermen to a better living.

The Fisheries News Bulletin, published by the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, states that exclusive of the catches from one or two minor fisheries, the landings from Canada's sea fishing operations in 1932, as shown by unverified statistics, totalled approximately 7,120,000 hundredweight. This total was smaller than the sea fisheries total for 1931 because with economic settlement continuing throughout the world during 1932 the fishermen curtailed their fishing effort. The reduction in landings reflects somewhat the disturbance of the market situation had been taken from the Dominions sea fisheries resources if the market situation had warranted greater catching efforts.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

### Bus Is Lifted

Freight May Now Be Shipped To Churchill Without Permit

Further indications of the opening of Churchill to the public this year is the recent ruling on the Hudson Bay Railway to the effect that freight may now be shipped to Churchill without a permit.

A similar ruling applies to passenger traffic. Since the steel reached Churchill in March, 1929, it has been necessary to have a permit to enter the port or ship goods to the sea. This ruling was the subject of much criticism, among traders and others who had business in the far north. Last year the road was open to the public as far as Gillam Mile 327. Permits were required from that point to sea.

The new ruling lifting the permit ban came without publicity or advertising. Rail-roads say that it was the result of a change in the direction of the new port will the townsite facilities for handling transient traffic.

### Colorful Rubber Disks

Pale plastic crepe rubber, said to be odorless and tasteless, is being used to make pens and tumblers at Akron, Ohio. "The new 'rubberables' are being made in brilliant and artistic colors, and they are expected to displace the old blue porcelain, the decorated china and the glass and paper utensils for general use. The rubber can be colored with any desired pigment."

### A Gigantic Apple

Cordelia, Georgia, has a replica of an apple in steel and concrete, 22 feet in diameter, as a monument to its public square. The "apple" weighs 5,000 pounds and is mounted on a base eight feet in height.

Australia expects bumper 1933 crops.

# Friends..



## Roll your owners' Countrymen!

Lend us your own! Ogden's Fine Cut cigarette tobacco is just right to "roll your own." It measures up in every way to a man's notion of what a cigarette tobacco ought to be!

Easier to roll for one thing. And a far better cigarette when the rolling is done and you light it up. Yes, sir, you'll like Ogden's Fine Cut. It gives you the combination you're looking for in cigarette tobacco... fragrance... sweetness... absolute satisfaction. That's what a cheery day!

P.S.—Free "Chanticleer" cigarette papers with every package.

# OGDEN'S FINE CUT

Your pipe knows Ogden's Cut Plus

### Brevity In Speech

Ontario Judge Thinks Half Hour Address Long Enough

Much may be said for the statement made by Judge Hawley Mott was questioned by a reporter recently in Bowmanville, Ontario, as to the reason that he only spoke for 30 minutes at the Women's Canadian Club. "To judge Mott said that any man should be able to express all he has to say in 30 minutes and if he could not then he should not rise to speak. Some men are notoriously long winded in an address, so long winded in fact, that by the time they have concluded their talk the chance are ten to one that the audience have completely forgotten the first part of his remarks."

### Saskatchewan Power

Commission Shows a Deficit Of \$50,979 For 1932

Despite an operating profit of \$132,217 for the year 1932, the balance sheet of the Saskatchewan power commission showed a deficit of \$50,979, when provision was made for depreciation charges, according to the annual report tabled in the legislature by Hon. J. B. Merkle, Minister in charge.

The report indicated that no new undertakings nor extensions had been embarked upon by the commission in 1932, the second year in which the activities of the commission have been confined almost solely to operation of existing systems.

The output of gold from the placer deposits in the Klondike territory in 1932 had a value of \$900,000. In 1900, the greatest year of the Klondike gold production, the output was valued at over \$2,000,000.

For RHEUMATISM? You may find a cure with LINIMENT.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

"KING OF PAIN"

MINARD'S LINIMENT

# Unique Plant Is Set Up In Ontario Town For Extraction Of Radium From Pitchblende

A prospector high above Great Bear Lake looked down at the markings on the shore of the lake lured him. The next year he returned and found pitchblende, mineral from which radium is derived. From that casual glance came Canada's first radium refinery at Port Hope, Ont.

It's a queer place, this refinery. A long concrete building surrounded by a high wire fence. A strange place. The front door is locked. The fence seems insurmountable. A watchman at the gate scrutinizes people closely. A show of credentials and finally, admittance.

A long white table covered with jars of minerals. A big safe. Bunsen burners, one burning steadily. A small retort filled with mineral, "steeping" over the burner. In the background the factory. Huge tanks on one side. On the other, a maze of pipes, stains, earthenware crucibles. On the left the tanks for uranium extraction. On the right, the machinery for the production of the world's most valuable "salt." For it looks like salt, this lead-packed radium which is so greatly needed for cancer treatment. But there is a vast difference. A needle no larger than that used in a phonograph is worth \$650 when filled with radium.

But with M. L. Pochon, scientist who learned his trade in Paris, let us climb to the roof, the "top of the world," as Mr. Pochon says. Wooden stairways wind up to the machinery. At the top is a narrow platform. There are bags of ore, pitchblende. There are canisters of chemicals. Into two big crucibles stirred with the ore and chemicals are poured. The ore is a black powder, already ground. The mixture is heated and stirred. Strange things happen. It travels by gravity and vacuum pump into other vats, through rubber tubes. Finally the uranium and residue is drawn off. The white precipitate containing the radium is removed to the laboratory. The residue is sent up to the top again and moves through a succession of wooden tanks until it emerges as a yellow powder, used for ceramics and pigments.

But that is of minor importance. Let us follow the radium to the "lab" for the final processing. There are dozens of quartz bowls in the "lab." The radium, in liquid solution, moves from one to the other. The liquid crystallizes. It travels on and on, the bulk becoming less and less. From the big vats in which it started it moves gradually into smaller glass and bowls. Eventually, it reached a small container no larger than Milady's tumbler. It is pure radium now, nearly ready to be placed in the fight against the dread scourge of cancer.

In many cases the radium must now be placed in surgical needles. This is a delicate and dangerous operation. For radium's emanation and radiation are dangerous. Hence the chemist, as he fills the needles, must be protected. He sits before a glass case. He places his hands in rubber gloves, through holes in the end of the case. Across the section where his chest rests runs a heavy lead pad. The rays are absorbed by lead, while the sealed glass case retains the bulk of emanation.

It takes hours to fill each tiny needle. Then the radium is weighed so delicately the markings of a lead pencil on a sheet of paper would upset their balance. They will weigh 0.0001 of a milligram. The shot may be 2,000 milligrams in a gram. It is delicate work.

In the laboratory too is a large vat of water. After each operation the scientists wash their hands in this vat. When the vat becomes filled it too is submitted to the final processing given the radium itself. Every possible atom of the radium is extracted, for it is of vast value.

And, as was often said of a pig at the Chicago stock yards, everything is used but the "squeal."

**Had Good Training**  
Coach (to new man)—You're great! The way you hammer the line, dodge, tackle your man and worm through your opponents is simply marvelous.

New Player (modestly)—I guess it all comes from my early training, sir. You see my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days.

Coffee grown in Guatemala last season filled 567,000 sacks.

W. N. O. 1933

## Holland's Plans Going Ahead

Reclamation of Land Involves Total Cost Of Four Hundred Million

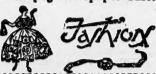
While public works in many parts of the world are at a standstill owing to the financial stringency it is interesting to note that work on Holland's great 20-mile barrier dam across the Zuider Zee and the reclamation plans connected therewith go merrily ahead. In fact, work on the dam proper has been completed and it is now possible to drive across the sea in a motor car or other conveyance. The dam is a unique connection between the two Dutch provinces, North Holland and Friesland. It is part of the Zuider Zee reclamation plan, which involves a total cost of \$400,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 of new territory are to be won. The first of four polders, covering an area of 50,000 acres, is already in cultivation. The dam itself, huge barriers of locks and bridges included, has called for an expense of \$600,000,000, a 300 feet wide and carries a railway track, a highway for fast traffic, a cyclist path and a road for pedestrians.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

## Hard Times

Comparing the Present Era With the Difficult Times Of 1914.

Frequent comparison is heard of the present era with the "hard times" of 1914, but so far we have heard of no one going back to drinking "tea and misery" as a substitute for coffee. "Sin and misery" was explained by a humorist at that time that "It is a sin to burn the bread and misery to drink it."—Wakanda, S.D., Monitor.

## Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers



465  
TINY GIRLS LOVE TO WEAR  
PIERCE AND EASY CLOTHES  
FOR PLAYTIME

And won't she love this cunning dress? The flounces hang from the skirt bunchy. The skirt may join the yoke with pin tucks or with soft gathering as in the back view.

It is very dainty and yet very practical in yellow tulle with tiny blue dots and plain white trim.

Blue ground contrast with white points and white contrast is another delicious scheme.

Figure, linen, gingham and seersucker are other suitable suggestions.

Style No. 465 is designed for sizes 4 and 6 years.

Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards 35-inch, with 3/4 yard 35-inch contrast.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (do not enclose). Wrap card carefully.

## How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union,

175 McEwen Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

.....

Town .....

## WHERE THE NEW WAR IS FLAMING



Here is a map showing the location of the outbreak of hostilities between Colombia and Peru, which ended a century of peace between the two nations. For many weeks Colombia and Peru have been disputing the small area about the frontier town of Leticia, which was ceded to Colombia by treaty some years ago. The dispute reached a climax with the bombing of a Colombia gunboat by Peruvian planes on the Putumayo River and the capture of the town of Tarapaca by Colombian forces. The disputed area is like a match in a powder magazine, as Brazil and Ecuador are likely to be drawn into the brawl before the business is settled.

## Program For Recovery

Helps To Prosperity As Seen By Secretary Of U.S. Treasury

Ogden L. Mills, United States secretary of the treasury, urged as a program for recovery:

- First, a balanced budget; second, an easy money policy consistently pursued by the principal central banks; third, a definite attack on the debt problem, not by wholesale transfer but by setting up adequate machinery to deal with different categories of debt; fourth, a settlement of the foreign debt question; fifth, a stabilization of world exchanges by a return in the first instance to the gold standard by the more important commercial and industrial countries; sixth, the lifting of arbitrary trade barriers.

This is partially a program for the United States and partially a program for the world. For Canada, there can be drawn up a program to aid recovery that would be this country's most useful contribution to its own and the world's prosperity.

- It is as follows:
  1. Balance the federal budget.
  2. Balance the provincial budgets.
  3. Reduce local taxation.

All else is secondary and most of the other aids to recovery would follow naturally.—Financial Post.

## Canadian Airways

More Than a Million Miles Flown By Machines In 1932

Nearly 5,000 passengers were carried by the Canadian Airways in 1932, according to operating statistics released recently.

Passengers carried on mail lines numbered 807, on other lines of the company, 8,063.

The mail carried during the year amounted to 299,066 pounds. Freight and express carried by Canadian Airways planes totalled 1,870,156 pounds.

More than a million miles were flown by Canadian Airways machines in 1932. Of this total, 257,372 were flown on mail lines and 1,068,333 were flown on the company's other lines.

Two hundred pounds of hay, corn, and roots make a day's meal for an elephant.

## Issues Warning

Says United States Is Inviting War By Its Weakness

A statement warning that the United States is "inviting war" by its "weakness" in naval strength was made by Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett. The outspoken chief of naval aeronautics said Americans "are too busy boasting that we are the greatest nation on earth."

"It never seems to occur to us, in our country," he said, "that another nation may declare war against us." In that event, he added, the United States would find itself in a position of holding "a pair of dice against a full house."

Moffett addressed the Naval Academy Graduates' Association of New York at its annual banquet. His listeners heard a frank discussion of events in the Far East and prospects for continued world peace. The admiral was bitter in his criticism of this nation for being a party to the Washington treaty of 1922. "Uncle Sam lost everything but his shirt tail when he signed the Washington treaty," he said.

Moffett expressed veiled warnings of what Japan might accomplish by building a navy for the puppet state of Manchukuo. "Such a navy would not be subject to treaty limitations, including the treaty ratios," he said.

## More Radio Licenses

Increasing Number Of People Shown To Be Using Radios

People are buying radios and taking out licenses for them in increasing degree, says the monthly statement of the radio branch of the marine department. For the 10 months of the fiscal year ending January, over 100,000 more licenses were issued than in the whole of the previous year. The 10 months' total was 716,253, as compared with 598,338 in the fiscal year ended in 1932.

The teacher was putting questions to the class.

"What do we call a man," he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?"

"Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."

## FASCIST CHANCELLOR AND HIS CONSERVATIVE AIDE



Here is the first picture of Adolf Hitler (left), to arrive in Canada since his elevation to the Chancellorship of Germany. With the Nazi leader is Colonel Franz von Papen, former Chancellor, who is now Vice-Chancellor in Hitler's cabinet and Dictator of Prussia.

# Fastest Train In The World, Operated In Germany, Has The Speed Of An Aeroplane

As speedy as an airplane, cheaper than a locomotive, cheaper too, perhaps, than automobile transportation, the new German Diesel-motored express train has stood all its test trips with a success that has attracted the attention of railroad men from all over the world, and now the "Flying Hamburger" has been entered as the "fastest train on earth" for regular service on the Hamburg-Berlin route beginning in March.

Personal experience of the "lightning train," as the Germans call it, is sufficient to bring conviction that this may after all be the railroad's answer to steadily growing competition of automobiles. It is sufficient, too, to justify the inclusion of the "Flying Hamburger" in that remarkable series of post-war technical achievements by German engineers—the Zepplin, the Europa, the Bremen and the "Do-X."

The long, low, violet, and cream-colored, stream-lined car, pulled out of the Leber station in Berlin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The fast passenger, luxuriously appointed, are scarcely aware that even before the train has cleared the mass of local switches the speed has reached the average top of a three-express in the open country. At sixty miles an hour the vibration is hardly perceptible.

Beyond the suburbs the speed increases to seventy, eighty, and then on a straightaway it jumps to ninety miles an hour. Now there are very few travellers in the world who have travelled ninety miles an hour on a railroad train, but any traveller who has ridden the fast transcontinental trains of America knows how it feels to be going at seventy or seventy-five.

Were we sure the "Flying Hamburger" was not making more than seventy-five when our hosts asked us to visit the motorman's compartment. There, up in front, the speedometer showed ninety, then ninety-five, then 100 and finally hovered around the maximum, 104 miles an hour, the fastest speed ever reached by a motor-driven, propellerless vehicle on rails. Controlling this speed, controlling every adjustment of the combined Diesel-engine, dynamo-motor unit, the motorman had but one movement to make. The entire control is centred in a single hand-lever as the control of a street car.

Our vibration was even less than in an ordinary Pullman at half the speed. One good reason is the underlying construction, and this is unique in the "Flying Hamburger," for here the inventor, Dr. Friedrich Pichler, director of the Federal Railways, solved for the first time, the problem of compressing the whole motive power, consisting of two 110-horse-power Diesel engines and two electric generators, in two compact units, slung just above the rails, so that the centre of gravity is very near the roadbed and the train hugs the ground so closely that it can take curves at double the speed of an ordinary train.

But up in front the sense of velocity became impressive. The rails stretched out in endless bands of silver and they poured down the way of our hooded motorcar at a rate that made one gasp. An express train, laboring along on a parallel track in our direction, seemed standing still as we shot past.

We were going at a speed of forty-five meters a second. The German rails are fifteen meters long. Some idea

of what 104 miles an hour is may be gained from the fact we were hitting three automobile cars a second. This was so fast it blurred the clicks into a steady hum.

Back in the passenger's compartment nobody noticed the speed, and the waiters from the buffet-car served soup and coffee with no more difficulty than on the diner of the North Express. We pulled into Hamburg at 12:50, and a vast crowd poured over the embankment railings to watch the goggle-eyed most of the "lightning train" nose to rest just two hours and twenty minutes after it had left Berlin. We had cut nearly an hour off the ordinary train time from Berlin to Hamburg and had covered the 187 miles at an average of eighty miles an hour.

But the train was just warmed up. Without refueling, and without the necessity of stopping for anything, the "Flying Hamburger" could run 1,300 miles, or from Berlin to Paris and back non-stop. It could be made to develop an average speed of 100 miles an hour, but not on the existing crowded trackage. An extra track from Berlin to Hamburg would make possible an average speed of 100 miles an hour, so that the trip between these two cities could be made in under two hours.

But the profitability of the "Flying Hamburger" depends, of course, on its cost. The first unit cost \$100,000 to build, according to Dr. Pichler. This is more than it would cost in anything like mass production. But the operating cost, according to Dr. Pichler, is one-fourth the cost of running a steam locomotive train with the same carrying capacity.

At the moment, the figure is also greater, from station to station, than the normal airplane speed. "Planes now in use in Germany would require an hour and a half from Berlin to field, but another hour has to be added for transportation to and from the fields making a total of two hours and thirty minutes against the "Flying Hamburger's" two hours and twenty minutes.

## Public Misunderstandings

Sole Obstacle In The Way Of War

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"I believe sincerely that their attitude is just similar to that of ours on reparations 15 years ago. Broadly, the situation is that you have on one side in the United States all the economists, all the experts, and all the bankers standing either for cancellation or ruthless scaling down of the debts. On the other side of the fence you have the great, young men, the electorates, and the politicians standing for payment to the last dot. The terror of the future lies in the presence of popular misunderstanding is intense."—Manchester Guardian.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin has taken to the air. Swarms of rats and mice made a sudden appearance in the North Caucasian area in Russia, and became so destructive, appeals for help were made. A squadron of five aeroplanes was dispatched to the district and by use of poison dropped from the air succeeded in exterminating them.

"Smith wants me to lend him \$5. Do you advise me to do so?"

"How would he do me a personal favor?"

"Yes, is that?"

"If he does not get the money from you he will come to me."

Editor—"My boy, your punctuation and grammar are something here."

Literary Assistant—"Then there is no hope for me?"

"Sure there is; try dialect stories."



# ..attacks COLDS

2 WAYS at once  
1-by stimulation  
2-and inhalation

rub on  
VICKS  
VapoRue

26¢  
OVER 12 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Last calendar year 50,000 pounds of New Zealand butter was entered into Canada, while 400,000 pounds came into this country in bond.

Eighty-one persons were killed, 120 injured and 10 were missing after an explosion in two gas-filled volcanoes in a Chinese rubber factory in east Shanghai.

Formed in Ottawa during the Imperial Economic Conference, the Empire Fruit Producers' Federation will hold its annual meeting in London, England, in the latter part of August or early in September.

Compulsory voting is provided for in a bill, which W. E. N. Sinclair, House Liberal leader, gave notice in the Ontario legislature. Mr. Sinclair would have everybody who has a vote exercise his franchise or lose it.

There was one automobile to every 66 people in the world in 1931, as compared with one car to every 54 in 1930, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Commerce Department's automotive division.

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, it is said, is planning to try for a new record for a flight from England to Australia in about eight days. The record, held by C. W. A. Scott, is eight days, 20 hours, 49 minutes.

Two manufacturing firms in London, Ontario, are producing about 30,000 glass jugs daily. Some 400 people, mostly girls, have been given employment and the payroll is more than \$7,500 weekly.

A chain of meteorological stations, linked with posts in the Arctic, the tropics and Antarctic, in daily radio communication with a central bureau, in the ambition of Sir Hubert Wilkins, adventurer and scientist, he told interviewers at Winnipeg.

Abolition of speed-limit regulations to be replaced by providing a bonus on drivers to run their cars at a speed warranted by circumstances not to endanger the life or property was approved by the Ontario Motor League meeting in Toronto.

## Greece Barter with Canada

### System Sanctioned By Recognized Government Now In Effect

First official system of barter receiving sanction in modern times from a recognized government came into effect February 16, when the Republic of Greece permitted importation of a selected list of commodities only in exchange for Hellenic products. It was learned from officials of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Products which must henceforth be exported to Greece on the barter plan include fresh fish, fresh fruit, shoes and other leather products, furs, furniture, iron products including iron pipes and tubes, perfumes, toys and pencils.

The barter plan is of great interest to industrialists the world over, particularly in the United Kingdom and France, but what effect the Hellenic experiment will have on Canadian export business is not known here.

A committee of five often consists of the man who does the work, three others to put him on the back, and one to bring in a minority report.

## QUIVERING NERVES

Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

When you are just on edge... when you can't stand the children's noise... when everything is a burden... when you are irritable and blue... when this splendid cure, 98 out of 100 women report benefit.

It will give you just the extra energy you need. Life will seem worth living again.

W. N. U. 1083

## For Cadet Training

### House of Commons Passes Vote For \$300,000 For This Purpose

The House of Commons passed a vote of \$300,000 for cadet training, defeating an amendment by Miss Agnes MacPhail (Prog., South-East Grey), to decrease it by \$50,000.

The question of cadet training in Canadian schools came up for discussion again when the national defence estimates were under consideration. When this item, amounting to \$300,000, was being considered it met with considerable opposition.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$50,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

## Ancient Tortoise Dead

### Inmate Of London Zoo Was 290 Years Old

London's oldest resident died at the ripe age of 290. He was Sopa, a tortoise of the London zoo, who first saw the light of day in the Galapagos Islands about the time when George Washington was in the cradle.

Sopa was no big he carried children for rides on his back and so old he creaked when he walked.

The London zoo still has an American alligator 120 years old, and two tortoises well over the century mark, but Sopa was the most ancient of them all.



By Ruth Rogers

## First Man Wounded In War

### Victim Of Frontier Clash Has Just Died In France

M. Laibe, the first Frenchman to be wounded in the World War, has died near Belfort, France. M. Laibe, who was a Customs officer in 1914, was on duty at Sauer on the Sunday before the war had been declared and the first frontier clash occurred. A German Uhlans detachment crossed to French territory, requisitioned horses, carts and cattle, and took several inhabitants of Sauer with them as hostages. M. Laibe was with a frontier patrol, comprised of Customs officers which came up at that moment. The Uhlans fired on the small party, wounding M. Laibe, and then fled, abandoning their booty.

Chenopatra was the last queen of Egypt.

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## + Do You Know? +

### A RAVISHING BLACK CREPE DRESS FOR DINNER SUNDAY NIGHTS AND EVENING WEAR

Whether you carry this model out in black crinkly crepe silk, white crinkly crepe or printed crepe silk, the effect is adorable.

The belt may also be of sequins.

The lower bodice is fitted with pointed front seam to cut breadth. The slim skirt has a comfortable hem fulness.

It is a model too that is stunning for cruise wear and later for autumn evenings carried out in white chiffon with silver coin black dots.

Style No. 517 is designed in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches.

Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 30-inch with 1 1/2 yard 20-inch contrasting.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

## How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size, .....

Name, .....

Town, .....



SHE: "You're a selfish brute! And I may as well tell you that when our engagement was announced I got expressions of sympathy from a third of the people we knew!"

HE: "And I got them from the remaining two-thirds!"—The Humorist, London.

## Chinese Woman Barrister

### New Practising Law In Hong Kong With Unusual Success

Young China's rapid march toward modernism which has seen, among other reforms, the elevation of the status of women in business and the professions, recently resulted in the advent of Hong Kong of China's first woman barrister. The first of her sex to don wig and gown in China is Mrs. Lo Suen Kin Tze, whose admission to practice in Hong Kong was sanctioned by Chief Justice Sir Joseph Kemp. She belongs to a well-known Shanghai family and came to Hong Kong from Singapore where she practiced law.

Mrs. Suen, Hong Kong residents report, came into prominence when she successfully defended a Chinese at the Singapore Assizes who was charged with murder. Her conduct of the case was masterly and dramatic to a high degree. Educated in England, she studied law at the Inner Temple for three years before her admission to the Bar in London, in June, 1927.

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Pattern No. .... Size, .....

Name, .....

Town, .....

When the sap begins to run in the Maple trees in southern Quebec it is accepted as a sign that Spring has come and so the restraint of winter is thrown off and crowds of people, young and old, gather in the sugar maple groves to make merry. It is the first sign of the year in Canada. The old time fiddle is on hand and couples dance on the dead leaves while others beat the tea or die their sugar-paddles in the syrup that is being boiled down into sugar. The photograph shows a section of a gay party in a Quebec Maple Sugar grove.

## Against Nature's Laws

### Fruit Without Pips Is Product Of Horticultural Experiments

"Because certain fruits do not conform to Nature's laws, humanity is able to enjoy their dessert without the nuisance of pips." Such was the interesting statement of a Covent Garden importer. "See laws apply to plant life just as they do to the rest of Nature," he went on. "Speaking generally, no fruit can grow unless it has been fertilized. Where no such 'marriage' has taken place, the fruit withers and dies. Bons ai, certain fruits, including the banana and the breadfruit, rebel against these laws, and for some reason unknown to scientists the trees are capable of producing seedless fruit. That is the reason why there are no pips in bananas."

Horticultural experiments in this regard were undertaken some years ago with oranges, grapefruit and pineapples; and after years of unsuccessful trials the seedless fruit was at last produced. It is now only a matter of time for growers to discover methods whereby seeds can be completely eliminated from all kinds of fruit.

## Bad Habits

### Accumulating Things That Tend To Make Us Poorer

A traveller riding through a barren stretch of country saw an old man cultivating a field, and stopped to talk to him. The old man was dry and rocky and the crops were poor. The old man seemed industrious and hard-working, and the traveller felt that he must have been a failure rather poor soil here," he began, "do you own much of this land?"

"Yes, I've got quite a heap of it," replied the old man, "and the more a man's got of this kind of land the poorer he is. That's like some other things that folks have sometimes, isn't it?"

No doubt we can all think of some things that make us poorer for the possessing. Bad habits, particularly, belong to this classification. No matter what the bad habit may be—laziness, procrastination, lack of system, hasty temper, obstinacy—we can see that these things make us poorer each day. Is it not foolish for us to go on accumulating these things when we know that they make us poorer—From Great Thoughts.

## One Of Quickest Memorials

### Felt Hat Hangs By Roadside In New South Wales

By the side of the road which winds up from Comars, in the back blocks of New South Wales, hangs the strangest of memorials. It is an old felt hat.

Time-worn and battered, and covered with moss, it has been there for thirty years. The farmers going down the road in their carts (or newer cars) point it out, and to a stranger will say that it is all that is left of poor Frank Burke.

Burke was driving a cart along the cutting by the precipitous bank when some unknown cause frightened the horse. It bolted; and horse, cart and driver went over the side. The cart was smashed to splinters far below. The horse, strangely enough, was found half-way down the bank unhurt. But the driver was killed.

They found his body after a search and some man in the party took the hat which lay beside him and hung it on the branch of a tree. There it remains, and nobody touches it or ever thinks of moving it.

## Tourist Traffic Lower

### Number Of Canadian Cars Travelling Abroad Also Less Last Year

The tourist traffic showed a falling off for 1932 compared to 1931, according to returns by the Department of National Revenue. Automobiles entering last year for less than 24 hours totalled 3,067,367 and the year before 3,530,492. For periods not exceeding 90 days, 1,002,081 entered last year and 1,460,763 the year before. For longer periods, however, there was an increase, those staying up to six months totalled 6,038 last year and only 744 the year before.

The number of Canadian automobiles touring abroad was also reduced last year, totalling 376,954 and the year before 536,855.

The figures for western provinces of last year's entry of tourist automobiles for 24 hours, 60 days and over 60 days, respectively, follow: Manitoba, 32,999; 11,093; 12; Saskatchewan, 18,098; 4,632; 6; Alberta, 17,720; 3,854; 11; British Columbia, 40,466; 9,466; 48.

Kowloon Province in China is constructing a model cement plant.

## March Winds Hurt

### The Complexion

Keep the skin perfectly healthy by washing with Baby's Own Soap using tepid or warm water and drying perfectly, and the keenest winds will do no lasting damage. This is the prevention which will save much discomfort and the necessity of hiding the face from the wind. The soothing and fragrant lather of Baby's Own Soap is wonderfully agreeable. Individual cartons—the everywhere.

"The best for you and Baby too"

## On Verge Of Starvation

### Exiles At Chesterfield Inlet Reported To Be Short Of Food

A poor run of white fox and deer in the Chesterfield Inlet country, 400 miles north of Churchill, have left the Eskimos on the verge of starvation this winter, according to the Rev. Father Emmanuel Duplain, Roman Catholic missionary at Churchill, who has arrived from the north.

The missionary says that the natives will be able to get through the winter, but supplies are low. Last summer Father Duplain and his party to the hospital-mission at Chesterfield with the motorship "Theresa." It was his intention to make several trips, but, because of the ice, he had weathered them and he was unable to take more than a few tons of supplies to the post.

Before making the final dash south to Churchill, Father Duplain and a crew, hunted walrus near Walrus Inlet, south of the inlet. They got 18 walrus, averaging 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. These were taken back to the inlet and given to the natives.

Two Father Duplain's drivers arrived at Churchill mission in January with mail from the hospital at Chesterfield. They brought word that the Polar year party of Canadian scientists who are studying northern and earth currents, are all well and studying natural phenomena according to schedule.

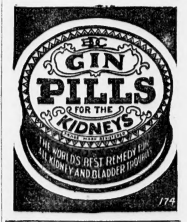
## Radios In Canada

### Statistics Show That There Are Sixteen Sets For Every 100

There are 16 radios for every 100 farms in Canada. British Columbia farms are the most liberally provided with radios, 20.5 sets for every 100, with Ontario second and Saskatchewan third. The number of radios per 100 farms in British Columbia is 28, in Ontario 21, and in Saskatchewan 20. Manitoba and Alberta each have 18 radios for every 100 farms, while in New Scotia and Prince Edward Island there are eleven. In New Brunswick eight and in Quebec six. The total number of farms in Canada is 728,623 and the number of radios on farms 116,594.

These figures are taken from a bulletin issued as a result of the 1931 Canadian census. It analyzes the returns in regard to radios in much detail, and shows an average of 74.32 radio sets for every 1,000 of the population. In regard to the number of radios in proportion to population Ontario leads with 106.2 per 1,000, while British Columbia is second with 103.1 and Saskatchewan with 96.6. Alberta comes fourth with 90.8, followed by Saskatchewan with 60.6, Quebec with 52.4, Nova Scotia with 50.1, New Brunswick with 38.6 and Prince Edward Island with 35.0. The Yukon mining district has 16.5 radios for each 1,000 inhabitants.

The birch tree sheds its bark annually.







## Aviation Problems

Subject For Debate Before Interested Audience In London

Four days after the fifth anniversary of its foundation the Royal Aeronautical Society, which is the oldest organization devoted to aerial matters in the world, held its first debate in its history. A crowded audience in a London lecture hall listened for two hours to some of the leading men in British aviation as they spoke on various aspects of official control of flying, centered around the motion before the assembly that civil aviation differs from military aviation and should be treated accordingly.

C. R. Farley, president of the society, excused the innovation on the grounds the motion touched on matters of vital import to the future of British flying. General J. E. B. Seely, new chairman of the Air League, answered emphatically those who believed the air weapon was of all means of warfare the most cruel. He cited the terrible effects of blockade as practiced against the central powers in the last great war as part of his proof that the air arm, properly employed, was more than some other means of forcing an enemy to sue for peace.

Members of the House of Commons, notably Capt. H. H. Baldwin, deplored the ignorance of aviation that marked the "mother of parliament" as the present day and the entire absence of interest displayed by the majority of politicians in one of the most significant happenings of the 20th century. Handley Page, pioneer aircraft constructor and airline operator, had much to say about the extraordinary workings in Europe of the present system of air transport subsidies. He urged the pseudo-military systems, masquerading under the guise of commercial ventures in some European countries could only be countered by drastic reform of subsidy arrangements and by placing all air transport on a real business footing.

He showed that 14 countries in Europe expended more than \$4,000,000 annually in direct subsidy to air transport lines. Only one of these nations—Holland—shares with Great Britain the possession of air lines which are approaching real commercial and economic operation.

Mr. Handley Page made the assumption that the passengers airborne on the continental airlines in a year weighed approximately 15,000 tons (at 12 persons to a ton) and on this basis he arrived at the astonishing conclusion that the carrying of every airline passenger costs about 10 in direct subsidy. This was explained by observers that many of the present routes were operated for political and military, rather than commercial, reasons by airlines which are uneconomic because they are designed with an eye to possible military eventualities.

England and Holland were showing the way to real commercial exploitation of the aerial highway. If all of the world's air liners are run on a similar basis, the better for aviation, he declared.

### Physician Takes To Air

Oklahoma Doctor Looks After Passengers In Five States

Mangum, Oklahoma, boasts of a physician who has a unique method of carrying on his medical practice. Dr. G. Fowler Broder, virtually has taken his practice "up in the air" and estimates he travels approximately 50,000 miles by aeroplane yearly caring for his patients.

Dr. Broder, in his "air ambulance," a four-cabin monoplane, administers to patients in five states—Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Louisiana.

### A Perfect Landlord

New York Man Carrying Tenants Until Times Improve

Michael Sypieski is the perfect landlord. He returned a cheque to the Ford and Alms Department of New York, which was to pay him for back rent from tenants who have become charges of the city.

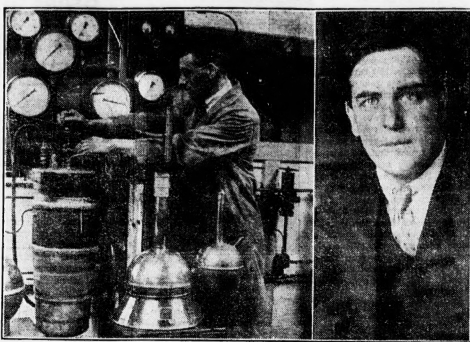
Sypieski returned the cheque, saying that as all his tenants were honest and had been living in his house long enough to own it he would carry them along until times got better.

During a carnival in the Southern States a Senator rode a Jackass up the steps of the state capital. After a medical calculation assures us that one and one make two.

Rhode Island bent, creeping bent, and Canadian bluegrass are the best grasses to plant in shady places.

W. N. U. 1933

## BALDWIN OPENS A WONDER LABORATORY AT CAMBRIDGE



A wonder laboratory for research work was opened by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin at Cambridge this month which contains apparatus which will split the atom on a scale unknown before. The building is the new Ludwig Mond Laboratory, where the Russian scientist, Professor Kapitza (right), will carry out his atomic research. The photo on the left shows part of the laboratory in which can be seen a hydrogen liquefier for making liquid temperature minus 253 centigrade.

### Color Protection For Foods

Green Is Most Useful With Black As Second Best

The department of agriculture has publicly patented the discovery that oil-bearing foods are best protected from the sun's rays by green or black. The discovery was based on the findings of Mayne B. Coe, a young chemist, who ascertained that green is the most desirable for food protection from rancidity, and black is a second best.

Approximately \$1,000,000 worth of food spoils annually in the United States the department finds, and believes inauguration of the color protection will go a long way in saving foods. Coe reported that food exposed in clear glass containers spoiled most quickly, that yellowish or bluish green failed to protect.

The green must be of the chlorophyll hue, scientifically described as a portion of the spectrum lying between 4,900 and 5,600 angstrom units. The established protection applies to oil-bearing foods, but Coe is continuing experimentation to ascertain if other colors will guard the sweetness and purity of non-oil bearing foods.

The green protective principle applies to butter, salad oil, lard, peanut, cashew nut, potato chips, mayonnaise, many bakery products and foods containing some quantity of oil. Sunlight hastens the photo-chemical decomposition of silk. Experiments have shown, Coe said, that ultra-violet and infra red rays cause quick decomposition of certain foods.

### Ex-Kaiser Has Mascot

Sachet Once Belonged To King William Of Prussia

The ex-Kaiser still keeps it, it is said, the mascot which was given by a little girl to King William of Prussia on the eve of the battle of Sedan in 1870. It is a sachet containing what once was a sprig of four-leaved clover. After the defeat of the French the King returned the mascot to the child with the wish that it would bring her as much luck as it had brought him; but years after the ex-Kaiser brought it back and during the war carried it everywhere, it is said.

### Shortened Length Of River

Engineers Have Cut Ten Miles Off

Ten miles was clipped off the length of the Mississippi River when government engineers, using tons of dynamite, blasted a hole into the embankment at Diamond Point, south of Natchez, and allowed the river to flow into a new channel. It took two dredges working in opposite directions nearly three months to cut the channel through the point and the dynamite did the rest.

An organization of nature-lovers is asking Congress to pick a national tree. Without wishing to prejudice the thing, we'd say oak brought the plum appeals most strongly to the chosen representatives of the people.

Mother—"What made you stay so late. Have a flat tire?" Daughter (dreamily)—"No, mother. I had really call him flat."

No living species of birds have teeth.

An airplane of 100 horse-power costs between \$2,500 and \$1,000.

### Ancient Egyptian Brewers

Papyrus Shows Life As It Was 2,000 Years Ago

Even as United States legislators of the present and those of Canada in the not too distant past, governments had their problems in regulating the beer business back in 204 B.C. From ancient Papyrus, some of them filled with worm holes, research workers at Columbia university are evoking a picture of life as it was 2,000 years ago.

One group of the documents shows that in ancient Egypt brewing was under government regulation. The state furnished a given amount of barley each year to the brewers and demanded a certain amount of beer in return. A letter written by Apollonius, Ptolemy's treasurer, on May 21, 204 B.C., raises a brewer over the coals for furnishing the government beer from only 11 bushels of barley instead of the 12 bushels he had contracted to make into beer.

### Prepare For 1933 Crop

To Be No Deliberate Cut In Acreage On Western Plains

While some members of agrarian bodies in the three prairie provinces fear curtailment of wheat planting this spring, there will be no deliberate policy of acreage reduction, farmers leaders believe.

At annual conventions the farm organizations have gone on record as favoring an international conference of chief wheat exporting countries with a view to working out some common policy of decreased production. Unless all exporting countries were to fall in line, they declared, Canada could not afford to take such a step alone. Reduction of wheat in the Dominion might cause loss of export markets.

### A Very Old Port

Southampton has been an important trading center for the interchange of British and foreign goods ever since the days of the Phoenicians and Ancient Greeks 1,500 years ago. Today 170,000,000 tons of shipping enter the docks annually.

"It is time baby was christened." "Yes, your reverence; but we don't know for certain which of his uncles has the most money."

### Health Of Jobs Impaired

Millions Unable To Get Enough Food Opinion Of League Committee

In the given opinion of the health committee of the League of Nations, the world crisis has now become so acute as to have serious effects on public health.

This opinion was arrived at in the light of data contained in a report submitted to the committee. This report shows that there are some 50 to 60 millions of persons in the world directly or indirectly affected by unemployment.

The report shows that a large number of unemployed is more than one country have not the means to obtain the minimum of food necessary for health, not to mention expenditure for clothes, shelter, and rent. Indirectly, the insufficiency of food, through weakening of the body, allows disease and particularly tuberculosis, to gain hold more easily, and the psychological effects of prolonged unemployment may give rise to mental troubles.

A further problem arises from the exodus of the unemployed from towns and settlement in allments where sanitation is often defective.

### Has Peculiar Privilege

English Lord Can Use Livestock Reserved For Royal Services

A peculiar privilege belongs to Lord Inchiquin, who celebrated his thirty-sixth anniversary a few days ago. He is the only man in the United Kingdom entitled to dress his servants in scarlet liveries such as are worn by attendants upon the King. This unique privilege was granted to the family by Henry VIII, as compensation to the O'Briens—of whom Lord Inchiquin is titular chief—for relinquishing a claim to the sovereignty of Southern Ireland. The O'Briens were Kings of Munster for centuries.

Young Writer—"The art in telling a story consists of knowing what to leave unsaid."

Married Friend—"It doesn't make much difference, my boy. My experience is that she finds out anyway."—Bulletin (Sydney).

No artist can paint a large idealized man as big as he thinks he is.

## Trapper Reports Furs Scarce

Catch In Fort Reliance Area Mostly White Fox

Contrary to most reports this year from the Northwest Territories, furs in and around Fort Reliance are not plentiful according to A. B. McMurtry, a trapper who was forced to return to civilization by illness. He arrived in Edmonton on the N.A.R. train after a long trip, and on his plane flight from Fort Resolution with Canadian Airways pilots.

McFarland, who has been trapping in the north for the last seven years, reported the mildest winter in the Fort Reliance area since he has been there. Winds have been exceptionally strong, however. The catch has been mostly white fox this year, he said.

Last October he saw huge caribou herds ranging in number from 10,000 to 40,000 animals.

"People down here would never believe how large these herds are," he said. "I got within half a mile of them and it was a sight worth a lot of money to a lion producer," he exclaimed.

"The average trapper in the Northwest Territories is continually in debt. Once you get up there it is hard to make any money to make the so-called expensive trip out again," he stated.

McFarland was taken ill and was brought into Fort Reliance by a nursing nurse from Inuvik, some 120 miles east of the fort on the headwaters of the Thelon River. He came down with the R.C.M.P. party, under the command of the Hon. J. B. McMurtry by aeroplane.

### Use Of Narcotics

Alberta May Take Matter Up With Federal House To Check Evil

Action to check the illegal use of narcotics in Alberta will be taken up with the federal authorities, according to statements made in the legislature by Hon. George Howland, Minister of Agriculture.

At present, the minister was speaking of investigations of the reported prevalence of doping or drugging of race horses in Alberta, about which inquiries had been made by the House last year by Col. P. C. Jamieson, Conservative, Edmonton, and J. J. Bowlen, Liberal, Calgary.

Referring to the question, Hon. Mr. Howland said it was one of supreme importance, particularly from the viewpoint of the dangers if the drugs were got into the hands of people to be used indiscriminately. It was a matter which would be taken up with the authorities in Ottawa he declared.

To meet the problem of the growing population and resultant congestion in mental institutions in this province, the government proposes to make one of the agricultural schools, it was stated by the minister. More room is required for 100,000 female cases in mental institutions and it is these who are proposed to place in one of the agricultural schools.

An apical expenditures were taken in three times, the school would serve as a step and it was hoped that the House would approve the scheme, he said.

### Moslem Pilgrims Use Cars

Muslims Have Replaced Camel Caravans To Large Degree

The camel has at last been replaced by the machine age. Moslem pilgrims who cross the Arabian Desert to the holy city of Mecca, near the famed Red Sea, now use the automobile to a large degree instead of the camel, according to the commerce department.

Camel caravans were formerly employed exclusively to transport the pious overland from Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia and other parts of the Islamic world to the place of pilgrimage. Hard-surfaced roads have replaced caravan routes.

### Had His Sympathy

Years ago, a young lawyer, M. H. Aylesworth, now president of the National Broadcasting Co., was defending a western farmer against some bankers who held an overdue mortgage against Aylesworth's client, on which they were trying to foreclose.

The farmer lost, and when informed he would have to give up his farm, he said:

"Don't try, please," one of the bankers said sympathetically, patting the farmer's shoulder. "Everything will come out all right."

"I'm not trying for myself," the farmer sobbed. "I'm crying when I think of you bankers going into the farming business."

It has just been discovered that in 1810 London had a baby clinic where mothers could take their children and receive advice.

## Garden Notes

Developing The Vegetable Garden To Its Full Possibility

(By Gordon Lindsay Smith)

In the Old Country a vegetable garden was the one thing on the wall, includes every month in the year. In other words, the man across the Atlantic expects a continuous supply of his vegetables. How different is the case here where the average man is content if he can have new potatoes ready by early June, the corn and tomatoes by the middle of August. There is nothing much expected before the end of June, nor after mid-September; that is, if we except some potatoes and possibly a pumpkin or two put away for winter use.

If we are not favoured with a very long growing season, it is true, we have compensation in hotter sunshine and longer hours of daylight which permit us to grow many things that British, for instance, must import, and if we take full advantage of the long lists of vegetables we can grow, our calendar might be extended almost to the year end. In the winter, besides enjoying our own cabbage, carrots, potatoes, turnips and other hardy things from the cellar, we may have fresh rhubarb and mushrooms growing in the same place.

If we possess a hot bed or bit of a greenhouse we may have lettuce, cress and radish ready for the table in March. Asparagus, rhubarb, perennials and other plants come into the first thing in the spring, and these are followed by lettuce, radish, spinach and similar things which are ready for the table by six weeks after planting. Fifty days after sowing, the earliest peas are ready and by using an early, medium and late variety of garden peas, we may continue using them for weeks.

The first thing of beet makes excellent greens and are taken out six weeks after sowing. Baby carrots are delicious and are ready about the same time. By making several sowings and using early, as well as late, types we spread the supply of vegetables over the entire growing season. Late white corn will remain in perfect condition for several weeks after frost if we cut stalks and all and store, and tomatoes will continue to ripen until Christmas if vines are pulled and hung up in the cellar. By handling the well-known vegetables in this fashion, and by gradually extending our list of new things until we have a half complete garden in the seed catalogue, we can develop our vegetable garden to its full possibilities.

General Layouts: Though we exercise our ingenuity or architectural skill and our pocket books to the utmost, a house without growing things is not a half complete. Something is needed to soften the harsh lines and to tie the whole affair down to Mother Earth. To do this the gardener uses a variety of material, grass, flower beds, vines, shrubbery and trees. The general theory is the same in all cases, but the effects are individual. The property of our own we will use permanent things in the way of creepers and shrubbery, but if we simply are a tenant and expect to move in the near future, we may depend upon annuals entirely and make a fairly good job of it, because under this heading we have vines which will grow from ten to fifteen feet in a single season and tall plants, such as Cosmos, Mexican Sunflower and Carter-Bears, that grow very excellently in place of perennial shrubs. Even in the case of a property owner, it is a good thing to work in plenty of annuals during the first few years, while the other plants are getting established.

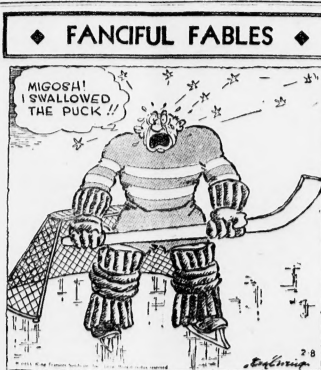
Avoid formality because only the most expert can handle straight lines with any chance of success, and often he makes a mess of it. Irregularly shaped mass borders, with clumps of one variety and color, and the small stuff generally in front, is the simplest and most effective way of handling the flowers. Against the house one can use any of the climbing vines, while semi-climbing things like the Hambling Rose, Dutchman's Pipe and narrow California Cedars close to the walls are effective.

Magistrate—"The traffic policeman was very sarcastic when he told me."

Mr. Nagger—"But I didn't intend to be. He talked to me like my wife does, and I forgot myself and answered, 'Yes, my dear!'"

Radio fans of Germany are demanding more political news from foreign countries and more non-partisan local political reviews.

Economical farmers in Argentina are rebuilding old stationary threshers for use this season.



Editorial





## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests of  
Empress and District  
\$2.50 to the United States  
Subscription price \$2.00 per  
year in any part of Canada  
or Great Britain.

R. S. Seaton Proprietors A. Hankin

Thursday, Mar. 30th, 1933

The local C.P.R. round-house staff has been reduced to summer-time strength.

The Ladies of the Congregation of the United Church will meet at the home of Mrs. F. Sundercock, on Thursday, April 6th, at 3 o'clock.

Miss Pauline Arden, of Jenner, is a visitor to the home of Miss Beatrice Brodie this week.

Weather of the past week has been very spring-like and farmers are now getting ready for their season's work.

The Mc-Niven and T. Rowse farms were sold this week by D. Lush, to Mr. Gottfried of Fox Valley.

The regular monthly meeting of the Empress Chapter of the I.O.D.E. will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Campbell, on Tuesday afternoon, April 4th, at 3 p.m.

The ferry men commenced on Monday of this week to get the scow in readiness, at the south ferry crossing for the season's operations.

Mrs. D. Robertson and her two sons, arrived back from England on Wednesday. Mrs. Robertson reports that conditions there seem to be on the up-grade.

The Married Peoples' Club social evening held in the theatre on Thursday evening last, drew a large attendance. Dancing was continued on until near 12.30 a.m., all present having a thoroughly enjoyable time.

The annual Easter Tea, home-cooking, sewing and flower sale of St. Mary's W.A., will be held Sat., April 15, in the Municipal Hall. Order your flowers from Mrs. N. P. Storey.

## Introduces Bill To

## Raise Gasoline Tax

Edmonton, March 25.—Increasing the gasoline tax in this province from five to six cents a gallon, a bill to amend the Fuel Oil Tax act was introduced into the legislature Friday, by Premier Brownlee. The measure was given first reading. While it has been estimated that an increase of one cent per gallon would mean \$380,000 more in provincial revenue during a year, that is practically offset this year by the straight

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## HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF  
THE CANADIAN MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION AND LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANIES  
IN CANADA

## Cleanliness

There is a story of a child who was sent home from school because of the offensive smell arising from his unclean body and dirty clothing. He returned to school with a note to the teacher from his mother, which read, "Joe ain't no rose; learn him, don't smell him."

Whether or not this story is true makes no particular difference. The point is that the average child who is not clean is an unpleasant person to be around because he offends the sense of smell.

We should keep our bodies clean and change our under-clothing and stockings regularly so that we may not be offensive to other people. A warm bath once a week is usually sufficient to keep the skin of the body clean. The person who perspires freely or whose work is dusty or dirty needs to bathe more frequently.

Underclothes require to be changed frequently as they absorb the perspiration and become offensive. Stockings should be changed daily and the feet washed each day as smelly feet are particularly disagreeable.

A clean skin is desirable from a health standpoint. A clean skin does its work better than does a dirty skin. Of particular importance is the care of the hands. Because hands become soiled, it is necessary that they be thoroughly washed before each meal in order to prevent

\$5 reduction in motor licenses which is due to become effective April 3.

When making the announcement some days ago of the cut in motor licenses, the government estimated that this would mean a revenue loss of \$180,000 this year. Despite the reduction, however, it may still be \$140,000 ahead on account of the increased gasoline tax.

While crossing the road on Abernethy was run over by a brewery truck. On looking up he said, "For the first time the drinks are o.k. me."

## —THE—

## Empress Meat Market

Swifts' Gem Brand

BACON

Per Pound

15c.

per pound, Sliced

20c

Patronize Your Local Butcher

MILK CREAM

Dominion of Canada, No. 7557

Department of Agriculture

Health of Animals Branch

Accredited Herd Certificate

This is To Certify that the herd of Holstein cattle, owned by Mr. Leach, of S4 27 24 29 w3, at Empress, in the province of Alberta, has successfully passed all the required tests, applied by Veterinary Inspectors of this Department, for entry as a CANADIAN TUBERCULOSIS-FREE AC-CREDITED HERD.

This Certificate is valid for a period of One Year from the last date shown below.

Oct. 30, 1931; Oct. 14, 1932.

Geo. E. Hilton, Veterinary

Director General.

Orlan Hall, C. undersigned

Thanking you for a share of your patronage—Milton Leach.

and them from depositing the germs of disease on food and making these germs to enter the mouth.

Personal appearance is improved when the skin is clean, the nails well cared for and clean, the hair clean and neat, and the clothing clean. We feel better when we are clean. Cleanliness raises our feelings of self-confidence, and causes us to enter into our work or play with greater zest.

Carelessness about personal appearance usually lowers self-respect. That is why when we have some important social or business engagement, we "clean up." The child is affected just as is the adult. The child who is sent to school dirty and untidy is not being given a fair chance.

Cleanliness is a worth-while habit. It makes life more pleasant, and, at the same time, more safe, because it is the basis of cleanliness, such as washing the hands before eating, are practicable measures in the prevention of communicable diseases.

## Sugar Tax Represents

\$2 A Person per Annum

Ottawa, March 22.—Flouring on a population of 10,000,000, the new sugar tax of two cents a pound, announced in the budget, will cost every man, woman and child in Canada, two dollars a year.

Statistics show the per capita

consumption of sugar in Canada is 100 pounds per annum. Of this 95 per cent. is imported in the raw and manufactured here. The remaining 10 per cent is produced from beets in the Dominion.

The new excise tax applies both to the imported and home grown varieties. Revenue which the government will derive from this special tax will approximate \$20,000,000 per annum.

## Brodies' Specials

- A. G. Jelly Powders, all flavors, special, 9 packages - 50c.
- Chase & Sanborn's Black Tea, reg. 50c. lb., special - 40c.
- A. G. Coffee, Sealed Tins, reg. 50c. lb., special - 40c.
- Tea Bisk, the real hot biscuit Flour, reg. 40c., special - 30c.
- Sheriff's Strawberry Marmalade, 4lb. tins, reg. 95c., sp. - 70c.
- Cross & Blackwell's Little Chip, 12 oz. jars, reg. 30c. Orange and Lemon Marmalade 2 for - 45c.

## W. R. BRODIE

## DON. MacRAE'S

## TIMELY SPECIALS:

- Ginger Snaps, per lb. - 15c
- Lemon Snaps, 2lbs. - 35c
- Sardines, 9 tins for - 50c
- Pink Salmon, 2 for - 25c
- Strawberry Jam, per tin - 55c
- Orange Marmalade - 50c

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Overshoes, Rubbers and  
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